

**THE TREATY OF 1815.**  
In a recent article on Louis Napoleon, we announced some of the reasons that monarch has for "detesting" the treaty of 1815, as he emphatically expressed himself in his speech to the *Maire of Auxerre*. We propose to-day to continue this subject. The chief ground Napoleon has against this treaty is that it outlawed his dynasty and family. The treaty, therefore, was practically nullified when the French people elected Louis Napoleon to be their Emperor.

The Congress at Vienna was perhaps the most important diplomatic assembly that ever sat in judgment over the destinies of peoples and their prince. It was in session from November 1, 1814, to June 10, 1815. It was called together after the defeat of Napoleon, and was composed of the most illustrious sovereigns, statesmen and military leaders of Europe. It embraced the Emperor of Austria, Nicholas of Russia, the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, Bavaria and Württemberg, Prince Metternich, Nesselrode, Castlereagh, and the Duke of Wellington; Baron Wilhelm von Humboldt, Talleyrand, and many others.

From the prolonged session it may be inferred that the assembled politicians had no easy task. There were numerous conflicting interests, to harmonize which required the utmost tact of the very first of diplomats. Napoleon's return from Elba, and his enthusiastic ovation in France, at last exercised a cementing influence on the several discordant elements. They all had one feeling in common, and that was fear of Napoleon, and his hold on the hearts of the French people. Minor differences were waived. The leading spirits of the Congress arranged the "Map," and war to the knife was sworn against the Corsican and all his house. This treaty was signed March 13, 1815.

The "right divine," the principle of legitimacy, formed the chief basis of the treaty, and endless were the squabbles set up for the sovereignty over little bits of territory. It was, to all intents and purposes, a redistribution of the States of Continental Europe. In this scramble for territory to regard whatever was led to the question of nationality. Lombardy and Venice fell to Austria, Poland to Russia, and part of it to Prussia. Denmark received Holstein and Lauenburg; the old Palatinate was parcelled out between Baden, Hesse Darmstadt and Bavaria. Holland and Belgium were formed into the Kingdom of the United Netherlands.

We have here indicated only such changes in the map as clearly united antagonistic nationalities, or arbitrarily separated those who ought and wish to be under one government. No claim was regarded in this arrangement, except that of legitimacy, as we have already said. The title was either acquired by inheritance or by marriage, sometimes by testamentary conveyance. It need scarcely be added, that generally in this Congress, a claim was considered strong or weak, according to the weight of the sword of the illustrious claimant was able to lay in the balance.

This treaty has suffered several important changes and modifications. The Kingdom of Belgium was recognized as a separate State in 1831. The Kingdom of Poland was suspended in 1832, and in 1859, at Villafranca, the Emperor of the French dictated some very important changes in the map, too recent and familiar to require detailed enumeration. These are the principal infractions. We pass by those of less importance.

It is now proposed (or supposed to be) by some of the contracting powers, to abrogate the entire treaty, with a view to bring to bear a new method of ciphering on the intricate problem. This novel feat of geometry is to be executed at the approaching European Conference. Austria, we are told, has not given her consent to such a Conference, but (in case she persists in her refusal to attend) is to be "represented" by England and Russia. If such Congress meets, the annexation of Venetia to Italy will be the inevitable result; and this, perhaps, may save Europe from a large and disastrous war.

No wonder Napoleon dislikes the treaty of 1815. It is a standing blot on his escutcheon, and a barrier to all his schemes of ambition. He feels strong enough now to boldly declare his opinion, and to foreshadow his intention.

What influence all this confusion in the affairs of Europe may exercise on Mexico and our relations with France, it should not be difficult to foresee. The probability is, that in the event of a rupture with Austria, France will withdraw her troops from Mexico, and Maximilian may not find it easy to supply their place.—*Chas. News.*

The War between Brazil, Uruguay and Buenos Ayres on the one side, and Paraguay on the other, appears to be drawing near its close. A desperate battle occurred on the 10th of April, near Itapira, on the River Parana. The Paraguayans were the attacking party, and were repulsed with heavy slaughter. Six days after the Brazilian forces crossed the River into Paraguay and were again victorious, occupying the important parts of Itapira. Within three days the whole allied army was brought over, and Paraguay soil thus made the field of conflict. Paraguay, it will be remembered, is governed by President Francisco Lopez. Though nominally republican, his administration has been a dictatorship of the most despotic character. Notwithstanding the ambitious projects Brazil may cherish for the extension of her boundaries southward, the success of the allies will benefit the people of Paraguay. The immense wealth and selfish ambition of Lopez rendered him a dangerous neighbor and arrogant ruler, and it will be well if his strength is crippled.

**CONFEDERATES IN MEXICO.**—The Mexican Government publishes an official list of the Confederates who have settled on land at Cordova, from which it appears that only thirty-eight of our refugees in that country have acquired any land. General Magruder and Mr. A. M. F. have each six hundred and forty acres, and all who hold the land have documents to show that they purchased with their own means from private proprietors, and that it was not given by the Imperial Government. Let not our young men, therefore, be deceived by hopes that will certainly prove fallacious. A bag of abundant means, or of established scientific reputation, can here with ease in any civilized portion of the globe, find a hard time in Mexico. Take our advice, and remain at home.

## The Abbeville Press.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

TERMS—Three Dollars a year in advance.

Friday, June 15, 1866.

THE FRIENDS OF JOHN W. LESLEY, Esq. respectfully announce him a candidate for Clerk of the Court.

THE FRIENDS OF MATTHEW McDONALD, Esq. respectfully announce him a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Court.

THE FRIENDS OF JOSEPH T. MOORE, Esq. announce him a Candidate for Sheriff of Abbeville District, at the next election.

ERRATA: Please announce MILTON T. HUTCHINSON as a candidate for Sheriff at the next election. MARY FARRIS.

WE are authorized to announce DAVID CRAWFORD, a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

THE FRIENDS OF S. W. COCHRAN, Esq. announce him a Candidate for Sheriff at the next election.

THE FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

The Fenian invasion of Canada, after creating much greater excitement, than its real importance warranted, has terminated as all such rash and ill-considered schemes deserve to end. The finale has followed closely upon the opening scenes of the drama, and even before we were fully informed of the real character of the expedition. The invading force seems not to have exceeded three thousand men, ill-equipped and without artillery, and after encountering and vanquishing an equal or greater number of the Canadian Volunteers, found themselves cut off from reinforcements and other sources by the vigilance of the United States Military and naval authorities, while they were pressed in front by the advancing columns of British troops. To avoid being "gobbled up" by the British, and thus run the risk of the water, they suddenly evacuated Port Erie, and attempted to get back to the American shore. In the attempt, several hundred men were captured by the United States boats, guarding the Niagara river, and are held as prisoners at Black Rock under the steamer Michigan's guns. Among the captured are Col. O'Neill, who commanded the Fenians, and also his staff. These are held as prisoners by the United States authorities; the number captured by the British are some thirty-and-pickets.

An interesting question arises as to the ultimate disposition of these prisoners. This question the *New York World* answers as follows:

"We suppose they will be held until it is seen whether the British authorities demand their surrender under the Extradition Treaty. The crimes included in that treaty are murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or robbery, or arson, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers. The charge under which these escaped Fenians will be demanded, if at all, will be either murder or robbery—murder in taking the life of Canadian subjects, or robbery in forcibly seizing their property. Whether either charge could be sustained may be open to doubt. Killing in self-defense is not murder; and the Fenians did not fire till they were first fired upon. Man-slaughter is not included in the treaty. At any rate, it will not be for the British Government, but for American judges, to decide whether these men are liable to rendition under the treaty. They can be surrendered only after an examination before a judge, and on his certificate; and the rule laid down in the treaty for his guidance is, that the surrender be made only upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the person or fugitive shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment, in the absence had been there committed."

"If the British Government should demand these escaped Fenians, or our judges should decide that they are not liable to surrender, they are subject to trial and punishment for the violation of our own laws. Every person engaged in setting on foot a military expedition within our territory, against any prince or State, or any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, is liable to \$5,000 fine and three years imprisonment. We suppose that General Sweeney and his co-conspirators, who have never left our soil, are as liable under this statute as the actual commander of the expedition."

The late invasion of Canada seems to be entirely in opposition to the wishes of "Head Centre" Stephens, who desires to make Ireland the objective point of attack, but was conducted under the auspices of President Roberts and General Sweeney, the Chiefs of that section of the Brotherhood in this country, who disavow the authority of the "Head Centre." Mr. Stephens in a late speech at Philadelphia thus set forth his own views and expectations:

He remarked that men in Ireland ought to be consulted as to the means which should be employed for their liberation. In Ireland their organization was larger and more powerful than any similar conspiracy that had ever existed in Europe or elsewhere, and would undoubtedly accomplish the end for which it had been formed if the Irishmen in this country did not disappoint them at home. General Sweeney, President Roberts, and all others in favor of attacking Canada, would not be safe for six hours in Ireland, where it was absolutely necessary that fighting should take place this year or the organization would dissolve, never again to be reunited.

In Ireland there were ready 50,000 Irishmen, brave, trained and disciplined, and 50,000 men were partially trained, and 150,000 more had been sworn into the order. They were all untrained, or they would never have been so quiet under the oppressions of the English. Had they arms they could free their land within a week. Last year they did not need a single man from this country, except an aide general, with perhaps a dozen brigades. He would guarantee within six weeks to import arms for 100,000 men into Ireland, in spite of the Dublin fleet, if he had the funds to procure them.

Very few of the sober, reflecting minds of the country are disposed to join in the sanguine anticipations of Mr. Stephens. Whatever credit may be assigned to the sincerity of that gentleman himself, many look upon the organization in this country as a scheme of designing men to filch from the laboring classes their dear-bought earnings, and regard the Canada expedition as designedly intended by its leaders to furnish a decent pretext for abandoning the enterprise, after having realized all the profits, and appropriated all the funds of the investment. Some are disposed even to doubt whether the Irish, as a people, really desire that boon of paternal independence, which has so long excited the hopes and

stimulated the passions of revolutionary agitators. But whatever difference of opinion may exist on this point, there is far less as to the gross inadequacy of the means by which the result is to be accomplished. At the South, especially, with our experience of revolutions the Fenian movement is generally regarded as entirely chimerical, and scarcely any of the Irish population lend it their aid and countenance. What can the Fenians hope to accomplish in Canada, where the native population turn out in mass to repel the invaders from the soil?—What in Ireland, where even with a united population an unarmed and helpless resistance could only be opposed to the unbounded resources, and disciplined forces of the most powerful nation of the globe. Agitators are proverbially noisy, and there is no evidence of the willingness, much less of the ability, of the Irish population to accomplish the work of revolution, even with the most efficient aid from this country—and that this aid could be furnished in the face of our neutrality laws, and the obstacle of an intervening ocean, swept by the cruisers of the enemy—is exceedingly problematical.

We have seen no sufficient reason for the apprehension entertained by some, that there is danger of a difficulty with England growing out of the recent Canadian invasion. The two governments seem to be acting in entire harmony in the matter.

Since writing the above, we see that President Johnson has issued his proclamation admonishing all good citizens against abetting the proceedings of the Fenians, exhorting all Indian officers to do all they can to prevent such proceedings, and empowering General Meade to employ the land and naval forces to maintain the neutrality of the United States. The most prominent leaders of the movement, including President Roberts, General Sweeney and Col. Mahan have been arrested, and a dumper has been thus thrown upon the spirits of the whole. General Spear escaped arrest and with a force of about two thousand men crossed the Canadian border. The result of this raid is detailed in the following paragraphs:

New York, June 10.—A special dispatch from St. Albans announces the finale of the Fenian invasion. The right wing of their army had retreated to that place from Pigeon Hill, and the rest are preparing to go home. The whole force is completely demoralized. The officers and men refuse to do duty. Desertion was taking place by wholesale, and after a council of war, General Spear reluctantly ordered the force to abandon the soil of Canada. No arms or reinforcements reached them. Spear said he would rather be shot than leave in such a way.

The United States authorities are furnishing transportation home for the Fenians, who gladly accept the opportunity. General Meade made a speech to the United States soldiers, and said that the settlement of this trouble would prove satisfactory to our own and other governments, as tending to show that the United States, understanding the past, would do to others as they would be done by.

General Spear and staff have surrendered.

**THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT.**

The subject of absorbing interest, North and South is the case of the great state prisoner, who for thirteen months past has been pining in solitary confinement at Fortress Monroe, and with wasted health and rapidly failing strength, is anxiously awaiting his trial. In his imprisonment and suffering he is making expiation for the sins of the whole Southern community—a vicarious sacrifice for popular transgressions of which he was only the executive instrument—and each one feels that in his condemnation or acquittal, judgment is to be passed in his own case. Hence the universal sympathy and absorbing interest which the case is exciting at the South, whilst to the people of all sections, the great constitutional questions involved, the antecedents of the illustrious prisoner, and the uncompromising fortitude with which he has dignified his misfortunes, and the array of eminent counsel employed, lend a romantic interest to the trial, and will make it one of the most remarkable of modern times.

Again has Mr. Davis been doomed to disappointment. At the late sitting of the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, before Judge Underwood, Mr. W. B. Reed, one of his counsel, in view of the legal rights and physical condition of the prisoner, protested against a postponement and demanded a speedy trial. The United States District Attorney interposed various objections, and the case was finally carried over to the first Tuesday in October next—perhaps with the anticipation that on account of the failing health of the prisoner, another tribunal will save the government the trouble of his trial. In the meantime, strong efforts are being made to obtain his release.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Horace Greeley and others from New York are in town; their business being to see Judge Underwood, in order to urge upon him the justice and propriety of admitting Jeff. Davis to bail. Some Congressmen speak confidently that Davis will be admitted to bail, while others are equally firm in the opposite opinion. There are many rumors respecting the efforts making to effect the release of Jefferson Davis, but little is known as a certainty. Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, ex-Congressmen of New York, and other prominent persons, are here, with this object in view; and one of the party has been in search of Judge Underwood, to ask bail for the prisoner. It is said the refusal of that person to comply will eventually in an appeal to Chief Justice Chase. Five gentlemen offer to become bondsmen of Davis, in \$50,000 each, for his appearance at the October term of the Court at Richmond. Jefferson Davis is held a prisoner of war, and not of state, as hitherto supposed. A writ of *habeas corpus*, if granted, would bring him under the control of the Court; in other words, release him from military custody. In that event the Government would not interfere, as it would then be purely a judicial matter, leaving the Court to determine whether or not it would release the prisoner on bail, without any interposition by or consultation with the President. It may be repeated, the President has nothing whatever to do with the present question of bail, it being confined to those who are now here seeking to obtain that end. The radicals are fearful it will be accomplished.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Shea, one of the counsel for Jefferson Davis, made a motion before Judge Underwood, in chambers, in order to test the jurisdiction of the Court in Virginia involving the power to hold a prisoner to bail, it being a judicial question with which the President has nothing to do. Judge Underwood expressed the opinion which has always been insisted on by Chief Justice Chase—that so long as martial law or military surveillance was enforced in Virginia, the Courts were a mere adjunct, and to be used in aid of the military power. Judge Underwood declines issuing a writ of *habeas corpus* for Jeff. Davis, or before his Court until he received from the

President a reconfirmation of the accused to the civil authorities. Mr. Davis being now a prisoner of war, Judge Underwood reduced his opinion to writing, which was delivered to the President by Mr. O'Connor. All action in the premises is suspended until further orders from the Government. It is stated, on authority of one of the counsel, that no application for bail was made to Chief Justice Chase or Attorney General Speed. Charles O'Connor and ex-Governor Pratt were among those present in Judge Underwood's chambers to-day. Within the last few days, Mr. Davis' friends, professional and otherwise, have had free admission to him.

The passage of the resolution by the House, to-day, declaring, in its opinion, that Mr. Davis should be kept in custody until tried by law, was superinduced by the apprehension that he would be bailed. The rules were suspended for the purpose of passing the resolution.

**COURT OF EQUITY.**

The June sitting of the Court of Equity for our District commenced on Monday last, his Honor Chancellor W. D. Johnson of Marlboro, presiding. His Honor is one of the recently elected Chancellors, and upon this circuit, makes his debut in an official capacity. He brings, however, to the discharge of the duties of his high office, the ability and experience of a veteran lawyer, and presides with great dignity, ease and self-possession, and at the same time with uniform courtesy and urbanity.

Owing to the very recent removal of the Stay Law, there is comparatively a limited amount of business pending before the Court. A few bills of partition have been filed, and several others involving the liability of guardians and trustees, but in the great mass of subjects of Equity cognizance which have been accumulating during the war, and which imperatively demand the interposition of this Court for their satisfactory adjustment, the aid of the Court is yet to be invoked. In the absence of a process of business, the Chancellor and solicitors have been very busily considering the various cases pending, and in their consideration will likely occupy the remainder of the week.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MR. CARROLL.—We direct attention to the advertisement of the entertainment to be given at Mr. Carroll on Friday evening, the 23d inst., in behalf of the Confederate dead. We learn that every effort is being made by the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee to get up both supper and charades in the very best style. The stage decorations will be carefully attended to, and no pains will be spared to make the entertainment worth the subscription price, apart from the very praiseworthy object for which it is undertaken.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—Mr. S. A. Hodges, the Tax Collector, requests us to say, that owing to the scarcity of money he has extended the time for the payment of taxes until the 10th of July next. He will be at the Village on Saturday in July and the Tuesday after, and also on Monday and Tuesday of the following week. This extension is extended the more especially for the benefit of those employing freedmen, as by that time they will be able to ascertain the sums due the latter from the growing crops.

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—The noble people of the Valley of Virginia, who contributed so largely to the heroism of the Confederate armies, and bore with so much fortitude the desolations inflicted on them by a ruthless enemy, are now, with praiseworthy energy, repairing their waste places and effacing the traces of the destroyer. The Shenandoah *Herald* of last Thursday, after stating "that nearly every mill and barn in the Valley, between Harrisonburg and Winchester, was burned," says:

"With that indomitable energy and perseverance, characteristic of the hardy yeomanry of the Valley, they did not fold their arms and spend their time in fretting and worrying themselves about the matter, but went to work with a hearty will to repair the damage; and notwithstanding the slender resources in money at command, new barns and mills have risen. Phoebe-like, upon the sites of those burned, in this neighborhood, we are happy to say, the most of the barns have been rebuilt and the mills are progressing rapidly and will be completed in time for the growing crops."

During the past week we have had the pleasure of welcoming into our sanctum our friend Mr. Wm. H. Wilson, of the daily *South Carolinian*, Columbia. He will be pleased to transact any business connected with that office.

We are indebted to our friend Jas. A. Black, Esq., of Columbia, for copies of late papers.

See the advertisement of Dr. Wm. C. Wardlaw, Surgeon Dentist.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Senate was engaged to-day in the consideration of the legislative and appropriation bills.

Mr. Nebraska, of Indiana, presented a memorial of the Florida Legislature, relative to the internal tax on cotton, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The inquiry made by Maj. Gen. Meade as yet incomplete; but, so far as they have gone, they do not confirm the report that the Canadian or British forces crossed the boundary line, or that any of the Fenians have been killed by them, or that any prisoners were captured by them on the American side of the frontier.

BUFFALO, June 12.—The action of Congress has given new life to the Fenian movement, and enthusiastic meetings are being held. The revolutionary committee have published a stirring appeal to the people to collect commissary stores, money, &c., and to call a meeting and pledge an earnest support to the men who inscribe upon their banners "universal liberty."

AUGUSTA, June 12.—J. E. Bryant, editor of the *Loyal Georgian*, the freedmen's organ, was arrested by civil authority this afternoon, for attempting to defraud the negroes out of money borrowed of them when he (Bryant) was an officer of the Government. He was released—a colored man becoming his security.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Poland, to whom was referred the bankrupt bill which recently passed the House, will probably make a favorable report to the Judiciary Committee next week, but there is very little prospect of the passage of the bill this session, as it will lead to more discussion than there is time for the Senate to indulge in.

The following circular has been issued from the Post Office Department at Washington.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

CONTRACT OFFICE, Washington, June 2, 1866.  
SIR: You are instructed to observe the following rules, so far as they relate to your own official conduct, and so far as you may be able, to enforce their observance upon all others to whom they are applicable, viz:

1. The mails of the United States must not be delivered at any post office or other place where there is not a regularly appointed postmaster, duly commissioned, or other authorized agent, duly appointed and sworn, according to law, to receive them.

2. Persons not duly sworn and commissioned as postmasters must not cancel stamps, register letters, receive money in payment of postage on such persons, and not sign or postmark for certificate or other communications addressed to, or intended for use in the Post Office Department.

3. Route agents and postmasters must return or refuse all letters marked "paid" by persons not duly sworn and commissioned as postmasters. Respectfully, &c., Wm. McKILLAN, Second Assistant Postmaster General. Approved: W. D. WOODWARD, Postmaster General.

THE FOLLOWING JUDICIAL DECISION, presiding in the United States District Court of Georgia, has pronounced the test oath unconstitutional. The motion was to permit Mr. Law to practice in the Court, the applicant not having taken the test oath. The Savannah *Republican* says:

Before rendering the judgment, the Judge, in a few brief remarks, said that the question now to be presented upon was under consideration before the Supreme Court of the United States, and that when the decision of that, the highest judicial tribunal of our land, was pronounced, it would thenceforth govern the action of this Court. The Judge, in the course of his remarks, paid a high and deserved compliment to the Hon. Henry S. Field, United States District Attorney.

He concluded by saying that three of the most learned and eminent jurists of our State contended against the constitutionality of the statute, and they were replied to by the District Attorney in an argument replete with originality, and evincing the unmistakable ability of the scholar and the accomplished lawyer.

The following judgment was then announced. Upon argument had on the said motion of the petitioner, Mr. Law, and after full consideration of the matter of fact and law involved in the motion, it is ordered and adjudged by the Court that the Act of Congress approved January 21, 1865, so far as it was intended to apply to this case, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. Motion granted.

THE RESIGNATION OF TREASURY OFFICIALS.—We find in the *Charleston News*, correspondence between E. M. Robertson, Esq., Special Examiner of Deeds and H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, in which the former, by reason of his inability to take the test oath is requested to resign. To the polite letter of the Secretary, answer is as follows:

As I am aware of the embarrassment which the appointment of persons to office, who could not consistently subscribe to the retrospective portion of the "test oath" has occasioned the Department, I cheerfully comply with your request, and hereby tender my resignation, to take effect as soon as a successor is appointed and qualified.

With my thanks for your expressions of sympathy and courtesy, I remain very respectfully, your obedient servant.

The last advice about Mr. Davis' health represents his situation as very critical. His voice is pretty much gone, and he speaks in a whisper. The President is doing everything in his power to alleviate his situation.

**HYMENIAL.**

MARRIED, on the 31st ult., by Rev W. F. Walters, at the residence of the bride's father, in Greenville District, Dr. O. R. HORTON of Abbeville District, to Miss FANNIE L. CHARLES.

**MARKETS.**

ABBEVILLE, June 15, 1866.  
COTTON.—We have very few transactions to note during the past week. The market is a little stiff, and the firmer grades will command a slight advance, while the lower qualities are put little or not at all in currency.

CORN AND CORN MEAL are selling from Stores at \$2.00 per bushel, of which the market is well stocked.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—There have been no transactions in new wheat that we have heard of. Flour is selling from Stores at \$7.50 to \$8.00 per hundred.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The cotton market is excited. The article is quoted at 41 1/2. Exchange 91; sight 11. Texas wool 20 1/2. Sales of cotton yesterday, 7,000 bales. Gold 42 1/2.

P. M.—Cotton closed less excited, with sales of 5,000 bales, at 40 1/2. Sales of the week 21,000 bales. Gold 43. North Carolina 82 1/2.

**TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.**

I AM now prepared to administer Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas (an entirely harmless agent) and extract Teeth without pain to the patient.

**WM. C. WARDLAW, D. D. S.**

P. S.—My Gas-Apparatus is at the service of Physicians performing Surgical operations. June 15, 1866, 2, if

W. A. LEE. W. K. BLAKE.

**LEE & BLAKE,**

Attorneys at Law, And Solicitors in Equity, HAVE formed a partnership for the practice of Law and Equity in the Courts of the Western Circuit.

The Office of Mr. BLAKE, for the present, will be at Greenwood, S. C. June 15, 1866, 9, if

**Public Notice.**

THE attention of the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges for Abbeville District is respectfully called to the rebuilding of a Bridge across Long Cane Creek, at Cameron's, on the main road leading from Abbeville Court House to Greenwood, Cokerbury, &c. Said Bridge has been a great public necessity since the freshet of January, 1865; and without securing any of the proceedings of your honorable Board, we feel now compelled to solicit your prompt action in this case, there being no ford at a for vehicle near the old site of the bridge, also void.

June 12 3d 21 VARIOUS CITIZENS.

## OUR HERO DEAD.

The Ladies of Mt. Carmel and vicinity will give a SUPPER and CHARADES at the Coach Shop in Mt. Carmel on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., to raise funds for aid in restoring the graves of Confederate soldiers. SUPPER from 6 to 8 o'clock, p. m. CHARADES begin precisely at 8 o'clock, p. m.

**ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP,** will be presented with full oriental costumes. Admission—50 cts to Supper; 50 cts to Charades. Children half price. Families of four or more twenty five cents each. The public is respectfully invited to attend. June 15, 1866, 11

## JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**LADIES' HATS,**

**RIBBONS AND FLOWERS**

IN GREAT VARIETY,

**AT VERY LOW PRICES,**

**DEBBYS,**

**GITSEYS,**

**HAMILTONS,**

**PROMENADES,**

**CANTONS,**

**SEA-SIDES,**

**SUN-DOWNS,**

of all colors and sizes, at

**MRS. J. SCHWARZ'S,**

Also, Bonnets Pinned, Cleaned and Altered with dispatch. Abbeville, June 8, 1866, 8, if

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD BRADLEY, late deceased, as well as those having claims against said Bradley, as security, to present the evidence of the same to the subscriber on or before the 1st of July NEXT, as on that day a settlement of the estate of said deceased will be made in the Court of Ordinary for Abbeville District.

F. H. BRADLEY.

5th June, 1866, 8, 31

## FINAL NOTICE

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER AUSTIN, deceased, will present them to the subscriber on or before the 1st of December next, as a settlement of the Estate will then be made in the Ordinary's Office of Abbeville District, and no claim will be noticed afterwards.

J. H. AUSTIN, Executor.

June 2, 1866, 8, 31

## UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT.

ALL persons engaged in any BUSINESS, TRADE, OCCUPATION or PROFESSION since 1st MAY, 1865, are required to pay the Tax for LICENSES: FORTY-FIVE CENTS 1st MAY, 1866.

Wm. H. PARKER, Collector for Abbeville District.

June 5 32 if

## SCYTHE BLADES,

**VERY CHEAP**

**AT G. BENNETT & CO.'S.**

June 8, 1866, 8, if

## TURNIP SEED.

**CABBAGE SEED.**

PURE American Ruta Bags, Large White Norfolk, Early White Dutch, Red Top Strap Leaf, FOR SALE BY

**DR. PARKER.**

Call and get your supply before they are gone. May 26, if

## THE COLUMBIA ICE HOUSE.

THIS Establishment is now open and ready to supply patrons, in country and city at \$3 per hundred pounds. Address or call on J. B. BATEMAN, Agent. At the old Stand, Washington st, opposite Court House.

June 1, 1866, 7-4t

## Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Dr. JAMES MORROW, deceased, will present the same duly attested, and all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment to the undersigned. ROBERT MORROW, Adm'r. JANET MORROW, Adm'r. June 8, 1866, 8, 31

## CORN FOR SALE!

CORN IN ANY QUANTITY. Apply to J. A. TALMADGE, Abbeville C. H. May 22 30 if